

rather, it is redirected back to Canadian markets. Referred to as “intransit receipts” in the applicable State summary tables, these volumes totaled 575 Bcf in 2001 compared with 517 Bcf in 2000. Total gas deliveries from Canada grew to 4.3 trillion cubic feet annually in 2001, 87 percent of which was consumed in the United States while the remainder flowed-through on U.S. pipelines for final delivery to eastern Canadian markets.

- **Imports of liquefied natural gas (LNG) rose to 238 Bcf, or about 12 Bcf higher than LNG imports in 2000.** The increase lifted LNG import activity near its historic high in 1979. U.S. terminals received a total of 101 shipments of LNG from six countries. CMS Trunkline LNG received a record 61 shipments for a total of 145 Bcf, an increase of nearly 18 Bcf over last year, at its terminal located in Lake Charles, Louisiana. LNG imports fell 8.4 Bcf at the Distrigas facility in Everett, Massachusetts, where 39 shipments representing a total of 90 Bcf arrived from two different countries. One LNG shipment arrived at the newly reopened Elba Island, Georgia, terminal.

For the second consecutive year, Trinidad and Tobago, which began producing and supplying LNG to the Distrigas facility in May 1999, led all suppliers with imports of 98 Bcf, or 41 percent of LNG supplies. Algeria, formerly the sole supplier of LNG to the United States, provided 65 Bcf, or 27 percent, of LNG supplies.

- **Natural gas exports (excluding LNG) grew by 73 percent in 2001.** Most of this growth occurred between the United States and Canada (95 Bcf out of 130 Bcf total increase), as the newly inaugurated Vector Pipeline completed its first full year of service, transporting increasing amounts of gas between the Chicago Hub and Ontario, Canada, markets. Pipeline exports to Mexico, which have grown rapidly in recent years with the construction of new export (pipeline) capacity in Texas and California, reached a record 140 Bcf in 2001, or 34 percent above 2000. Opportunities to supply growing Mexican demand, particularly in the electric generation sector, continue to provide the impetus for infrastructure growth at the border.

Figure 10. U.S. LNG Imports by Terminal

